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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Slocan Shuffles Housing For New Transferees From Sandon

SLOCAN, B. C.—Arrangements are going ahead in the three communities which comprise this settlement, Slocan City, Bay Farm and Popoff, to provide housing accommodation for an approximate 150 newcomers, expected to be transferred here during the summer from the gradually dispersing project at Sandon.

The three communities, each represented by a committee, are working in close co-operation with the Security Commission officials to make available such accommodation at the earliest possible date.

This program of moving and shuffling has been undertaken by the committees, in spite of difficulties arising from the aggravating of already crowded housing conditions. Thus far, however, communities are co-operating fully in official attempts to secure the needed living quarters.

The community at Popoff is expected to take in the bulk of the new relocees. The Commission is taking over the single men's quarters—those who are employed independently of the Commission—for the newcomers. These workers have been classed as permanent transferees from the interior housing settlements.

Necessary reservations, however, are being maintained for the large number of younger boys and girls of school age who have been leaving the settlements to take seasonal farm work, particularly in the Okanagan.

Mountain Hermitage

By K. W.

POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

The so-called "Japanese problem" has long been known as a convenient "political football" which aspiring politicos from the Pacific Coast, usually of minor stature, have exploited to the full for the past fifty years. Certainly there is evidence to show that the raising of racial issues as a means of vote-getting goes back to the turn of the century, shortly after the first Chinese disfranchisement movement. And the record reveals that not a few individuals made use of anti-Oriental and particularly anti-Japanese campaigns to gain the public spotlight. It has been a convenient method, for under existing franchise restrictions, campaigns of this nature never imperilled the support of any group of electors, insignificant in number though they might have been.

There are signs today, eastern observers advise us, that the question is steadily moving from a purely local matter to one of national import. This follows as the natural outcome of evacuation and dispersal, and the controversy over the postwar disposition of all persons of Japanese origin in Canada. It is generally agreed that policy relating to Japanese Canadians must be formulated and discussed in Ottawa and this has changed a former Pacific Coast election issue into a national political football.

The outline of the situation that may be developing is clear. Easterners, alarmed as to the possible effects this may have upon the resettlement program, are therefore anxious that so far as possible tieing up with any one political party should be avoided.

One of our correspondents puts it this way:

"Because of the C.C.F.'s expressed attitude both towards the Japanese in B.C. and the Japanese in general, the C.C.F. is now pretty well accepted as the champion of the Japanese Canadians. Just as sure as this becomes widely accepted will we have the old line parties lambasting the Japanese because through them they will be able to hit at the C.C.F. party. It is thought, in fact, that the very disagreeable article which recently appeared in the Montreal Star is perhaps due to this cause."

If these fears are justified, Saskatchewan's recent smashing CCF win might have some repercussions in this direction. And we might expect that a renewed wave of "anti" speeches will erupt in the House of Commons, and a good many more similar editorials will wave the flag of color prejudice.

It does seem clear, however, that the sparse number of Japanese Canadians can scarcely make an election issue of any great value—anywhere east of the Rockies. Where talk of postwar deportation arises, it is usually introduced and motivated by individuals or groups with personal axes to grind: the City of Lethbridge at the Alberta Union of Municipalities annual meeting, for instance. But thus far, in all the words hurled about in the Saskatchewan election, we have not yet uncovered an almost-expected reference to the matter at [illegible]

The issue between the CCF and the Liberals (and the Progressive Conservatives)—east of the Rockies will revolve around doctrines of far greater importance to the electors than the postwar disposition of 23,000 Japanese Canadians. That question might be used for an odd kick or two, but any attempt to make general campaign material out of it will be an indication that the party resorting to it is wholly bereft of any constructive aims.

West of the Rockies, however, a different story may be told. It might be lost in the [illegible] of democracy in Canada [illegible]

Mayor Meet Calls for Postwar Deportation

ABOARD S.S. ST. LAWRENCE AT BAGOTVILLE, QUE. — The delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities June 15 asked the Federal authorities to make provisions for the "deportation of all Japanese residents in Canada following the close of the present war and that this race be permanently excluded from Canadian soil."

Ex-Pacific Coasters Serve With 100th In Rome Capture

NEW YORK.—Tough, battle-hardened Americans of Japanese descent "played a notable role in the offensive" in the liberation of Rome, the Eternal City, from the hands of the German wehrmacht, according to a delayed New York Times report.

Having fought their way across the African desert, through the invasion campaigns of the Mediterranean islands and onto the Italian mainland, members of the "puka puka" outfit shared honors with soldiers of Britain, New Zealand, Australia and France in releasing the iron hand of totalitarianism from the first Axis capital.

As the allied soldiers continued the pursuit of the German army beyond the Tiber, thousands of prisoners were taken from the fleeing enemy who was unable to pause long enough to reinforce his position.

UNIT REINFORCED

Although many of the 100th battalion, composed almost entirely of Nisei officers and soldiers, fell during the bloody fighting at Cassino, Anzio and during the four crossings of the Volturno River, reinforcements for the unit arrived to bolster its fighting power.

Originally composed of Japanese Americans from the Hawaiian Islands, mainlanders now are joining the battalion, the majority being from relocation centers where they were sent after the evacuation of the West coast of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Since the mainlanders, soldiers of the [illegible] Infantry, were scheduled as replacements for the 100th battalion, it is assumed that they arrived in Italy.

Toronto Groups Protest To Ottawa Against Federal Disfranchisement Bill

Committee for Democracy Gains Widespread Support; Ask All Nisei to Join Fight for Franchise Rights

TORONTO. — The Daily Star here Wednesday editorially called for amendments to the Wartime Elections Bill now before Parliament to restore to certain Canadian citizens the franchise rights which the bill amending the Dominion Elections Act for wartime general elections has taken away.

At the same time, under the leadership of the Toronto Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy, hundreds of telegrams protesting against the section of the bill disfranchising natural born citizens have been sent to Ottawa.

Among these have been protests registered by prominent church ministers in the city, the Labor Youth Federation, the United Church Young People's Council, the Y.M.C.A., the Toronto Quakers Association, the Negro Youth Association of Toronto, the Labor Progressive Party, the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, and many prominent citizens active in the Civil Liberties Association in this city.

To these, it is expected, will be added protest from a large number of trade union and labor groups.

SEEK PROTEST SUPPORT

The Japanese Canadian Committee also issued an appeal to Nisei in all parts of the country to seek the support of their Occidental friends or employers in the protest against their disfranchisement.

The bill is due for consideration in the Senate shortly, at which time it is indicated the particular section will be the subject of debate.

The Committee said it was also prepared to send a delegation to Ottawa on the matter.

Editorially the Toronto Star said in part:

"It seems highly disturbing that without debate and with agreement by all parties the House of Commons revised a clause in the new bill dealing with election which will disfranchise men and women of Canadian birth.

"States the explanatory note to the section, 'Provides a disqualification from voting at a Dominion election of persons of other racial origin born in Canada whose parents or grandparents were born in a country now at war with this Dominion, in any province where the legislature had disqualified them.'

"No one could disagree that voting privileges in wartime might be removed from persons who became citizens by comparatively recent naturalization. But the disqualifications have been applied also to the children and

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Kelowna Youth Graduates At Head of College Class

KELOWNA. — A signal honor has been achieved by a native son of Kelowna, who secured the highest percentage in final exams among 200 graduates of Victoria College, University of Toronto, in Toronto. He is Edward Shimpei Yoshioka, son of Rev. and Mrs. Y. Yoshioka, the pastor of the United Church Japanese Mission in Kelowna. Graduating from high school here, he studied at the University of B. C. until evacuation, later resuming his studies at the eastern institution.

For this standing, the Kelowna youth was awarded the Prince of Wales Gold Medal, conferred upon the graduate receiving the highest marks, and the Isabel Couller Scholarship for post-graduate study.

NEWS REEL

RANSACK CONSUL'S HOME

VANCOUVER.—Burglars ransacked the former home of the Japanese Consul, 3351 The Crescent, the Vancouver Province said Wednesday. Sections of a fireplace and several panes of glass had been made ready to move. Since the opening of hostilities the house has been in charge of the Custodian of Enemy Property.

STUDY SAWMILL WAGES

KELOWNA. — A subcommittee of the Regional War Labor Board has begun investigation into wage rates in sawmills and the lumbering industry in the southern B. C. interior. Daniel O'Brien, regional director, Canadian Congress of Labor, is testifying for the B. C. Woodworkers Union.

INTER-RACIAL GOODWILL

PRINCE GEORGE—Robert Cheyne, Victoria, governor of Rotary District 101, warned Rotarians in an address here the doctrine of international goodwill, understanding and principles of humanitarianism must be spread by the white race throughout the world at the conclusion of this war if the whites are to survive.

LETHBRIDGE HOSTILE

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Passing of a resolution declaring opposition to having Japanese established in Alberta as permanent residents and calling for their removal from the Province at the conclusion of hostilities is to be sought by the City of Lethbridge at the annual convention of the Union of Alberta Municipalities in Calgary next week, reports the Canadian Press.

U. S. COURT UPHOLDS RIGHT OF EVACUEES TO TRADE LICENCES

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—(Pacific Citizen)—The right of an American citizen of Japanese ancestry to engage in business was clarified in a U. S. district court in Salt Lake City, June 15, when Judge Tillman D. Johnson permanently enjoined the city of Layton, Utah, from denying business licences to citizens of Japanese descent, so long as licence applicants are able to pay the necessary fee.

The decision was rendered upon petition of Clarence Okuda, who protested that he had been illegally denied a licence in Layton because of his ancestry. Judge Johnson found all contentions of the complaint valid.

Okuda has declared that he has instituted his test case to determine the right of American citizens to do business without regard to restrictions based on race, color, or creed.

Okuda's counsel told the court the licence had been refused his client because the city did not "want a Jap in business and for no other reason."

He argued that the case before the federal court did not involve a "Jap", but a citizen and that if the town board, by an ordinance, can decide the rights of American citizens, the "men who wrote the Constitution wasted a lot of time and effort."

The city attorney for Layton had pleaded that there was no question involved over which the Federal Court has any jurisdiction. However, Judge Johnson ruled that he did have jurisdiction of the legal question raised in the complaint which asserted that a citizen's rights under the constitution had been denied.

Citizenship Security For One Group Is Security For All

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Alberta conference of the United Church of Canada, met recently in Metropolitan United Church, endorsed a resolution asking the Dominion government for regulations permitting resettlement of Japanese Canadians, says the Edmonton Bulletin.

The group asked the government to provide placement for Japanese Canadians in jobs according to their occupational skills and interests, in such a way as to obtain dependable incomes, opportunities for regular home life, adequate education, and satisfactory social relationships and recreational facilities.

The conference stated the vast majority of Japanese Canadians are loyal Canadians. They were ready to cooperate in the order for evacuation, accepting the move as patriotic citizens. No sabotage has been found to be committed by them. Their criminal record on west coast has been the lowest of any racial group; as a group they are bright, intelligent, industrious, ambitious, well-mannered, clean.

Given a chance they readily adopt Canadian ways of life, speak the Canadian language, and attend churches—over one-half being members or adherents of Canadian churches.

Members of the conference believe they can obtain justice and liberty for Canadian citizens only by [illegible] for all Canadian citizens. [illegible]

Careful Moderate Policy Favored:

Cross-Country Interest In Japanese Question Rising

KASLO, B. C.—A survey of the press indicates that public interest in the solution of the Japanese question is reaching a new high across the country, and on the balance it appears that opinion tends to support a carefully-considered plan of moderate policy by the Federal Government.

The chief agitation, outside of British Columbia, is heard in Ottawa; and comes from well-known Pacific Coast members of Parliament, who have already read many pages into Hansard on the subject.

Most recent of these were comments made on an item for a government appropriation covering road work being done in B.C. by the Department of Mines and Resources using Japanese evacuee labor.

The demand voiced by the British Columbia M.P.'s not only stresses opposition to a possible return of evacuees to the Pacific Coast, but in the most extreme forms calls for the total expulsion of every person of Japanese origin from the country after the war. Characteristic is an utterance by A. W. Neill:

"At the back of that thing (dispersal and resettlement), we are going to start clusters, centres, cancers if you like, of this alien pagan race in every province, all reaching out and spreading out like some evil pool of poison in the provinces and by and by they would unite."

The reaction of the press has been varied, ranging all the way from an endorsement of Mr. Neill's views by the Montreal Star, to a complete condemnation of a deportation policy by the United Church Observer.

On the balance, however, eastern editorial opinion as noted in the Montreal Gazette, the St. Thomas Times-Journal, the Toronto Globe and Mail, the Ottawa Citizen; the Owen Sound Sun-Times is more reserved. It speaks for "special consideration", and

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P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

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Stress on Human Values

The CCF's sweeping triumph in Saskatchewan last week has been examined and analysed by the editorial writers and political observers of almost every newspaper in Canada. The commonest reaction of "orthodox" commentators has been to explain that a desire for change was the chief factor that led to the complete smashing of the Liberal party forces in a traditional Liberal stronghold. But they deny most vigorously that the Socialist party's victory means support in Saskatchewan for socialist planning in Canada, on the grounds that the CCF deliberately soft-pedalled its advocacy of state ownership and control of productive and distributive resources in the country.

An explanation so widely offered by the seasoned newspaper writers—of the Winnipeg Free Press, for instance—no doubt carries some weight. But while it may be argued that the Saskatchewan farmer did not consciously cast his ballot for the CCF in support of socialist doctrine, there can be no doubt that the election results reveal a significant endorsement of the broad, progressive principles upon which the party's political beliefs are founded. These are the principles which manifest a sincere concern for the plight of the common man caught up in the grip of economic forces; the broad human principles which have led the CCF in other parts of Canada to share with the Christian Church and other truly liberal groups the valid conviction that justice and common sense in public policy can go far toward the solution of the nation's perplexing racial minority problems.

In its campaign—the press reports of which notably seemed to reveal an editorial bias by concentrating upon what was left unsaid rather than what was said — this basic approach laid stress upon the safeguarding of economic security for the urban worker and the farmer, both now and after the war. The emphasis above all upon human values and the duty of government to preserve these seems decisively and significantly to have outweighed any fear by the farmer that he might lose his private right to operate his own farm by voting for the CCF.

The Personal Counsellor

Various reports from eastern centres continue to indicate that the appointment three months ago of a special "personal counsellor" who might aid individual evacuees with their personal problems of adjustment was a very worthwhile step. These reports tell something of the invaluable work which is being carried out by Rev. K. Shimizu, who is now winding up the first experimental period of service in this field. The former Vancouver United Church minister, who is widely respected as a scholar of note and a realist of deep human understanding, has been working out of Toronto headquarters covering the broad area of Southern Ontario and Quebec.

On the basis of his extended observations he gave some frank and sound advice to a progressive group of Hamilton second generation not long ago. He put it squarely to this youthful audience that they themselves bear the chief responsibility for making a go of it in the new homes they are establishing far from the Pacific Coast. One of the most fundamental things they must do, he said, was to widen and cultivate the contacts they have with their neighbours of other racial origins. This, he felt, is a key point upon which the entire program of genuine resettlement rests, but which no amount of government or other interference can accomplish.

To help in adjusting themselves to some of the difficulties they might meet, Rev. Shimizu called for a realistic understanding of the conditions of our times. These are so distinctly abnormal in so many respects that to look for things as they were before the war and evacuation on the Pacific Coast is a childish and foolish attitude. A realistic understanding, however, can put difficulties and apparent setbacks into a perspective where they need not upset unduly the peace of mind or prospects for the immediate or postwar future.

Rev. Shimizu's sound advice is, of course, not new. But it is important enough to bear repeating. And it needs to be said in many centres other than in Hamilton. No doubt he has given it elsewhere, just as he has been able on many occasions during the past several months to lend his assistance as a minister of the Gospel in cases of need. There is an understandable wish gaining ground, according to report, that he might well continue with his present fruitful work.

Students Come Back

Even up to two years ago it was still possible for us to pick up the Vancouver daily newspaper on a certain day in summer, and there to run carefully through the long list of high school graduates for the year. We could pick out all the Japanese Canadian names for our news columns, satisfied that our selected list of about fifty names accounted for all of British Columbia and thus close to 100 per cent of second generation graduates.

How far different it is today! To trace even the quite small number of second generation receiving degrees from established universities has not been possible. Once, the Vancouver newspaper gave practically this information in one day in May. Now even the closest watch on ten daily Canadian newspapers and the assistance of many helpful scouts across the country has not kept us fully posted. And thus to report in detail the names of students now completing their high school days is obviously an impossible task.

But our failure in this respect does not reflect too much upon the state of education today. It is, in fact, something of a tribute to the resilient courage of our people—and in large part to the basic goodwill of other Canadians—that two years after the disruptive expulsion a fair semblance of normal education has been re-established for nearly all our young folk of school-age today.

The largest group in Interior Settlement school rooms will soon close their books for summer holidays—on the same schedule as other schools in this province. A large number scattered throughout hundreds of such regular schools both east and west of the Rockies are following the same last minute dreaming over their books of summer calling outdoors. In the towns high school boys and girls who have been attending regular institutions or special correspondence schools are right in step with others living in independant projects. And the University lists have already revealed that not a few students have been able to surmount various difficulties to carry on with still higher education.

All in all the manner in which educational problems have been tackled and subdued is one of the brighter chapters in the story of wartime evacuation.

In closing this article let us say the Japanese problem in Canada can be solved in a sensible manner without hurting anyone, but we as well as the Japanese must share the solving. We cannot hold, as many of us are doing at present, that he is fair game to take what money we can from him in our stores and businesses and give him no part in our community life in return. If we do not want to do this then we should be prepared to put him beyond the pale entirely and refuse to sell to him or do business with him in any way. We cannot have it both ways, and pretend that we are fighting a war for the freeing of the world's minorities.

—Grand Forks Gazette

Intermarriage in America

Some Children Have Been Outstanding

(Larry Tajiri in the Pacific Citizen)

The brave new world of the post-war future may take a more enlightened view toward miscegeneration. To-day, of course, we are still bound by outmoded concepts in our social thinking. The rigidity of the American attitude toward intermarriage has been legalized in many states by laws prohibiting unions between whites and the various non-Caucasian races. Most western states have laws which prohibit marriages of Orientals and Indians with Caucasians, while in the south a person of Caucasian ancestry might marry one of Asiatic strain but not a member of the Negro race. There is as much consistency in our marriage laws as there is in the various state laws on divorce.

This matter of intermarriage is specially timely at the moment because of an interesting by-product of the military orders on the evacuation and exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry on the west coast. This is the tacit recognition by the government and the military of the validity of intermarriage, state regulations notwithstanding. Although all persons of Japanese ancestry on the west coast were forced to evacuate under the orders issued by General DeWitt in 1942, some families were allowed to return to their homes soon after. These were what the army termed "mixed marriage" cases. Since evacuation some 500 persons, mostly women and children, of the original 112,000 evacuated, have been permitted to return to the coast. Almost without exception the women in these cases were married to husbands not of Japanese ancestry. At first it appeared that only Japanese American women married to Caucasians could return, but it now appears that most mixed marriage couples are so favored.

Among Japanese Americans the rate of intermarriage is higher in areas where there is relatively little or no social discrimination, as in Hawaii and along the Atlantic seaboard. Indicative of the harmonious racial atmosphere of Hawaii is a recent note on the society page of a Honolulu newspaper which declared that a Chinese American couple had announced the marriage of their Japanese American ward to a soldier from Massachusetts. Hawaii has perhaps the highest intermarriage rate among the various non-Haole groups as well as between the Haoles and non-Haoles. The color line has become blurred in Hawaii, and it will be interesting to note what effect the wartime migration of thousands of west coast war workers, and many thousands of servicemen, will have on its racial attitudes. Typical of the news in the "society column" of a GI newspaper in Hawaii is the item that Cpl. Joe Doakes escorted Miss Sumi Sasaki of the Main Street Sasakis to a double feature and a soda last Thursday.

One well-worn argument against intermarriage is the fate of the children of such marriages. In the case of persons of Japanese ancestry in America, however, the children of mixed marriage have perhaps exceeded many of their fellow Americans in their accomplishments. Isamu Noguchi is one of the best-known of American sculptors. Sono Osato is the dancing star of a popular Broadway musical comedy. Art Matsu is a football coach at Rutgers. Eben Takamine, the scientist, has done important work in the development of penicillin. And not to forget Sadakichi Hartmann, artist, poet, critic, and the last of the Bohemians. Others include an important New York advertising executive, a union leader, a star of several Hollywood movies, a golf professional, a newspaperman now overseas with the U. S. army, a screen magazine editor, as well as Count Kalergi, now in the United States who is an outstanding leader and publicist in the movement for Pan-Europe.

DELHI and MELBOURNE

The War Relocation Authority's report on resettlement of Japanese American evacuees recently noted that some have been "resettled" as far away as Delhi, capital of India, and Melbourne, important commercial centre of Australia. These evacuees who are overseas are reportedly doing vital work for the United States forces in the war against Japan.

From Readers- - Near and Far

Editor, The New Canadian:

The New Canadian has been very worthwhile reading and given us, and several of our friends, much information. But most of all it has shown the great effort being made by far seeing Niseis and such men as the Rev. Shimizu, to break down the racial compactness of the Canadian-Japanese . . . We do take our hats off to the courage with which so many of the Canadian-Japanese are meeting this terrible ordeal which they have had to go through.

(Mrs.) Graham Brown
Walkers Landing, B. C.

Editor, The New Canadian:

I am one of many assiduous readers of The New Canadian. You must be sincerely congratulated for the well-disposed spirit that is being shown in your Editorial; this is the most significant pledge of the Japanese Canadian's loyalty: "All true Canadians must make a point of condemning the anti-racial prejudices notwithstanding the outcries of certain fanatical elements of this Dominion."

That is a sincere opinion of a subscriber as well as a sympathetic friend.

Rolland McKinnon
Quebec, P. Q.

Editor, The New Canadian:

The New Canadian is invaluable to me. It is my authority on the Japanese Canadians situation and it helps me to follow the movements of many of my old friends.

With best wishes for continued success in this great work.

Florence M. Bird
Toronto, Ont.

Editor, The New Canadian:

Looking over your paper I find most everything interests me with the possible exception of some such things as the school writeups. These no doubt are of interest to those concerned in the towns, but not very much so to those in the east. Perhaps I'm wrong, but this opinion is shared by others.

I'd very much like to see write-ups on what individual Nisei, both those who were well-known and others, are doing now. Their stories of how they have progressed in the two years past should make very interesting reading.

M. S. H.
St. Agathe Des Monts, P. Q.

Your issue of June 10 caused quite a stir and must have set a record even for your estimable sheet. I notice that two of the three editorials were reprinted, the one on the closing of Sanjo by the Nelson News and the one on the Canadian Legion by the Vancouver Province. If this keeps up I'll be able to cancel my subscription and read your stuff in the same in the daily papers. Congratulations!

S. T. M.
Slocan, B. C.

Your followings on the "[illegible] erty case" are certainly [illegible]ing. I wonder if a letter from the Custodian saying that they are only carrying out the policy of the Government" would help in any way to prove that the powers at Ottawa are responsible and not the Custodian. Looks as if they are trying to put the blame on the other fellow.

Aya Suzuki
Slocan City, B. C.

「一世・二世・歸米」（三）

——雜誌「フォーチュン」より

日系米國人の移動史資料

戰時轉住局は現在、内外の批評を受けてゐる。即ち彼ら日系人を再轉住させやうとすれば「危險性のあるジャップス」を解放すると云つて阻止される。之れは大体「日系米人を解放すべからず」といふ事になるが、轉住局は最初から飽くも聲明に其の目的は日系人をして軍事區域以外の地に落着く場所を求めさすべく援助するにあると聲明してゐる。再三再四彼の有力團体や加州の新聞連は轉住局の十個のセンターを軍隊の手に移せと主張して來た。だが、大統領は二月に轉住局を司法省のマイヤー氏もろ共に内務省の管轄下に移してしまつた。

マイヤー氏は日系人にかいしい物ばかり食べさせてゐると盛んに非難されてゐる。ハースト派新聞紙の如きは殆ど毎日のやうに「甘やかしてゐる」といふ言葉を連發し、一般に日系人は市民も非市民も女も子供も總て戰時捕虜と同樣に嚴重に取扱ふべきであると主張してゐる。勿論彼ら日系人は捕虜ではないのである。

外部から轉住所を一度訪問して其の實際に住んで居る所を見、其の食事を食べてみた者は言ふまでもないが、唯一目見ただけでも恐らくキャンプにおける當局の行政を以てして「甘やかしてゐる」とはよもや云へまい。人々は堀建のバラック内に詰込まれ、かき集めの僕に六七人の家族が二十呎に二十五呎位のアパートメントをあてがはれてゐる。而もそれは間仕切のないガランとした一室で、寝台ならべられたベッドの間につか下げた布張りがせめてもの私生活の隔てになつて居る。家具と云へば材木の切端をまに合はせた物ばかりで、誰かがテーブルになつたり、板切れが背中もたせのない椅子になつたりしてゐる。家族の衣類や大切な所有品はおり合せの板切れで棚を作り、それにキャンプ内では排持のないやうな貴重品をこぢんまりと整頓してゐる。さもなくばベッドの下に積み重ねてある。

室内は概してきれいに片付けられてゐるが、バラック内には料理をする設備もなければ用水の便もない。そこで滯退者達は自分の鍋や薪ストーブでも持つて來て居るかさもなくば外部に居る友人に送つてもらつて夫れを使ふの外がない。丁度陸軍の兵營のやうに十二棟乃至十四棟のバラック（二百五十人から三百人を收容）が一區を成し、其のなかに共同の食堂、洗濯場、便所及びシャワー浴場がある。

大体においてキャンプ内の者が他の米人に比較してよい物を摂出たべてゐるといふ出たらめな取沙汰が流布されてゐるが、實際は一人宛一日の食費は四十五仙以下である。一食十五仙なら食物としては充分かも知れぬが、營養の點から云へば先づかつ／＼といふところであらう。大抵のキャンプでは牧場が遠く離れて居るため牛乳を與へられる者は幼兒と姙婦と特別營養患者に限られて居る。一週に二日「肉無し日」があり、概して澱粉食に重きをおいて居る。食糧の殆ど三分の一はキャンプ所屬の農場産物から搬出されてゐるので、實際は食費として支拂つてゐるのは一人當り一日三十一仙位に減額されてゐるわけである。

作業の出來ない老人や病弱者は別として、健康な者は殆ど働いて居る。彼らはキャンプの農園で土を耕し野菜を植付け、食堂では食事を準備し、白人官吏の下で事務をとり消費組合の賣店では客の應待をしつゝ働いて居る。或るセンターでは行政部の机や椅子を製作したり、園藝部が山か花の綠のトレスを造つたりしてゐる。或る者は收容所内の理髪店や靴修繕所にはたらき、或る者は便所掃除から醫務取りまでしてゐる。醫者は病院で患者の診察に當つてゐる。最高給料（例へば醫者）は一ヶ月十九弗で最低十二弗、平均十六弗である。此のほかに働いて居る者には毎月一定額の被服手當と自分と其の扶養者とに支給されて居る。北部のセンターでは最高、大人一人あたり三弗七十五仙をもらつてゐる。

個人營業は禁止されてゐて、所内では自分の店を一つ出すことも出來ない。其の他の手工品を外部へ賣出すことも出來ない。所内に於ける給料の均一化を計るために凡て經濟的事業は消費組合によつて統轄されて居る。組合は厚生施設其の他の從業員に對して所内の標準給料を支給つてゐる。人々は其の僅少な收入で、時には彼らの戰前の貯金を喰込ましてまでも別の食物を買つてゐるが、統制品は統制の許がないから無論買へない。彼らは通信販賣店へ注文して衣服を求め、靴や外服類を組合賣店で買つて居る。子供達はバラック作りの學校に通つて居る。病人は所内の病院に入院する。

之をしも甘やかすと云はんか。料が從せしむると觀るか。戰前には住む家もよき家庭にあつて豐饒な生活をして居た家族にあつても、今は狭苦しい一室に押込まれ、月十六弗で働く[illegible]二十年もかゝつて築いた財産を失ひ[illegible]今は一介の勞働者となつて[illegible]ならないのである。

不況時代に於てすら日本人には[illegible]い。日本人は自尊心が強く[illegible]い。一般に協力、よく[illegible]つて、[illegible]行。それ[illegible]てゐる。[illegible]教養されたのそれは國民から[illegible]まい。

スロカン三區へ百五十名

サンドンから移轉の途でハウスを整理中

（スローカン通信）サンドン居住地の閉鎖に關連してスローカン三地區へ百五十名からの者は移つて來る事と見られてをり各地區の委員會ではコミッション當局と協調してハウスの設置に努力してゐるが委員側では整理を受ける者にも出來る限り不便を感ぜさせないやうにし公平に處理しなければならないので其の仕事は却々困難の様子である。しかし在留民も事態を認識して困難は皆へ忍ぶ心構を示し委員會を信頼して行動するといふ態度を大体に於て見せてゐるのでサンドンからの再移動も氣持よく行はれるのではないかと見られてゐる。尚コミッションでは現在州内の各地產業に出働してゐる獨身者はアップル摘みを除くのほかは全部恒久的轉出として取扱ふことに規定して居るのでそれらの獨身者のルームはレザーヴしてはおかない方針だと語つてをり、從つて最も多く再移動者が來るのはポップオフだと云はれてゐる。

委員會幹部

スローカン三地區の日本人委員會は最近の改選で次の如く決定

◉スローカン・シティー——▲委員長赤木正太▲副委員長寶崎隆照▲會計戸川二郎▲幹事樋口義一 山本武▲議長鹿谷政次郎▲副議長伊吹末次郎▲監査役松本市十郎、上田梅吉　味元虎巣

◉ベイファーム——▲會長砂原主計▲副會長力丸喜一郎▲議長高島鐵藏▲副議長杉本太一▲會計堀吾編　辻晉次郎▲監査役出田富三　中西兼一郎　速水政裕▲幹事竹中德二郎

◉ポップオフ——▲會長寺北正男▲副會長吉田信重▲議長街山小四郎▲幹事市川嘉市　寺北秀男▲會計木下善市▲監査役津村粂太郎　増田良平

東部への再轉住

ベイファームの松林幹一氏は夫人と長男と共に最近オンタリオ州に移住したが二人の息女もバイ校受驗が終了したら東行する筈。尚松林氏は父母教師會幹事、バイ校父兄會幹事として盡力してゐたので六月八日父母教師會主催で送別會を開き百餘名の出席者があつた。松林氏はバイ校父兄會、理公會等へ寄附した。又スローカンの平野國松氏（七一）はこのほどオンタリオ州の子息の許へ行つたが恐らく再轉住者中の最高齡者だらうと云はれてゐる。

タシメ便り

タシメの日本人は春から秋にかけて自家用の野菜作りに何れも仕事の餘暇に丹精をこめてゐるが其の中でも成崎金藏氏の如きは昨秋以來小さなグリンハウスを造り、ソーダストバーナーを仕掛けて色々な野菜を仕立てゝゐる。キューカンバーなどは五月廿四日頃既に十六吋ほどのもの四五本を收穫したほどの好成績であつた（田中廣）

たゆみなき努力で見えて生ひしげるきうりを眺め一人ほゝゑむ

○

最近グリンウッドより四家族十八名がタシメに移轉してきた。六月十三日にはスローカンの中山牧師が來村して講演した。又アルバータ州ラコムの佐藤傳氏夫妻は五月廿八日當地に來訪、同校校友會主催にて歡迎會が開かれ、佐藤氏は有益な話をされた。同氏は所用で出晩後六月七日に再び來訪、八日には母姉會主催の野遊會にのぞみ九日に出發して歸途についた。

プリンストン便り

（プリンストン第一キャンプ通信）過去二ケ年以上常キャンプの委員長をつとめた横目光雄氏は今回タシメの愛妻の許へ轉ずることになつたので送別茶話會を開催した。河合新委員長の挨拶がありキャンプ全員並に白人側よりの記念品贈呈があり餘興もあつた。

○

（プリンストン第二キャンプ通信）ベースボール・シーズンとなつて[illegible]六月第一キャンプ軍との間に試合を續けてゐるが勝つたり負けたりの接戰である。長い間野菜に不足してゐた自分たちも初夏と共に充分に之をとることが出來て元氣に暮してゐる。松久保最二君は六月二日アルバータ方面のソーミルに移動した。

同姓同名で迷惑

五月二十日の紙上で報道した「支那人名で登録して晩市に居た日本人」木下シゲオは本名を森繁雄といふのであるが同じ名前の人がオンタリオ州カプスカシングの林木キャンプに就働中であるがそれとも何等關係はないのである。

本紙援助を感謝

タシメの土出敏男氏より結婚記念としてニューカナディアン援助の寄附金を頂きましたことに對し紙上で深謝いたします

ニューカナディアン

結婚紹介所

▲姓名▲年齡▲學歷▲配偶者への希望——等を記し希望者に本人又は保護者より左記へ申込下さい

◉結婚成立までは責任を以て絶對秘密を嚴守します

TORONTO ISSEI COMMITTEE c/o [illegible]

[illegible] Bond St., Toronto

移轉廣告

此度左の場所へ移轉しましたから皆樣にお知らせ致します

六月十五日

井上重十郎

[illegible] York Street
Hamilton, Ontario

夫 紫一郎 豫て[illegible]病にてコーリー[illegible]病院にて加療中[illegible]藥石効なく六月三日[illegible]に死去致しました 生前[illegible]御多忙中にも拘らず[illegible]會葬下され其上多大の[illegible]有難く[illegible]誌上を以て[illegible]

妻 [illegible]

同 永野 ナツ

妻 もみ 儀永々病氣療養中の[illegible]藥石効なく[illegible]二十日午前十時カメロ[illegible]病院に於て[illegible]一日[illegible]牧師司式の下に[illegible]執行[illegible]に際しては御多忙中にも拘らず多數御會葬下され[illegible]有難く[illegible]誌上を以て厚く御禮申上げます

六月二十二日

カメロ[illegible]

夫 高下[illegible]

親族代表 [illegible]

友人代表 [illegible]

日系人參政禁止の選擧法修正案に抗議

トロントの二世委員會の主動で同市内の團體や有力者が

（トロント發）戰時下の自治體選擧に於ける選擧法修正案中でカナダ市民一部の參政權を禁じやうとしてゐる事に對してトロントデーリースター紙の社説は此市民權保持を要求してゐるが同時にトロントの日系カナダ人デモクラシー委員會の主動で此國生れの市民の選擧權剝奪に抗議する多數の電報が發しられてゐる其中には市内の有力な牧師、勞働青年聯盟、合同教會青年協議會、ワイエムシーエー、ワイダブユー協會、黒人聯盟協會、勞働進歩黨、基督教社會聯盟其他市民自由擁護會の中で活動してゐる多くの著名な人士があり、更に勞働組合其他勞働者側からの抗議も發せられるとも見られてゐる。日系人參政權會議ではまた國内到る處の二世に呼びかけて西洋人の友達又は雇主の援助をも得て此の參政權保全に抗議する樣にと訴へてゐる。トロント・スター紙の社説は「出生による市民の選擧權を剝奪する樣な法律は他のデモクラチックな國に於ては見られないところである、之は是正して之らの市民に參政權を復活すべきである」と云ふて書いてゐる。同委員會では此の問題につきオタワに代表者を送る用意をもしてゐる。

少數民族に

公正なれと主張し續く キリスト教會

（トロント發）最近トロントに於て開かれたカナダのプレスビテリアン教會第七十回大會に於てアフリカ黒人で目下トロント大學の醫科に學んでゐるカレブ・アフ・スヤト牧師は、トロント市民が少數民族群に對して差別的態度に出ることを非難し「トロント市民が日系人と自由を共に分ち合ふことなしに基督教だけを日本人と共に信ずることは偽善である」と述べた。大會では鴨本ヲリー嬢が獨唱した。

○

（エドモントン發）最近開催のカナダ合同教會アルバータ州協議會では日系カナダ人の再定住を許容する規定を頒政府が設定するやう要求する案を是認したが夫れは日系人を彼らの職業的技能に適して就職させ正常なる生活が出來る機會を與へ充分なる教育や社交が出來るやうにさすべきであるといふのであり協議會では日本人の大多數は忠誠なるカナデアンであり西部に於ても犯罪率の最も低い人種であり智的で勤勉であると稱揚してゐた。

△六月八日トレールで開かれたアングリカン教會の會議では「カナダに生れカナダの學校で教育されカナダの理想を注ぎ込まれた者は何人と雖も彼らの人種の故を以て彼の意志に反して追放さるべきでない」といふ決議を通過した。

△晩香坡で開かれたバプチスト教會西部カナダの大會ではマクラクラン牧師が「日本人總てを追放せよと叫ぶことは全然キリスト主義に反するものである」と主張し「夫れは日本人だけの問題ではなく、東印度人、支那人にも關係ある、東洋人全體の問題である、日系カナダ人を追放せよといふ如きことは反基督主義であるばかりか高き理想をもつ國家にとつても不當である」と明らかに此の點を闡明した決議が通過された。

△最近ウィニペッグで開催されたマニトバ州合同教會の第二十回大會では「神は世界人類を兄弟としてつくり給ふたものである」といふ精神が表明され此の心持で日本人に對しなければならぬことが主張された。

△支那に行つてゐたことのある合同教會のエンデコット博士はオタワに於ける最近の演説中で「カナダに於ける日系人に對する我々の取扱ひ方法は苛酷に過ぎてをり且つ經濟的にも不公正であり或場合では夫れは邪惡であるとしか云へぬやうな事があつた」と述べた

◎

（テーバー發）テーバーの日系二世協會は最近合同教會と共同してダンス會を催したが、コールデール、ピクチュアビュートからも參加者があつて大成功で收益五十六弗はテーバー合同教會の會計に寄附した。

サスカチワン州の新首相

四十歳の牧師で温健な社會主義者

（レヂャイナ發）六月十五日行はれたサスカチワン州總選擧で壓倒的大勝利を得たシーシーエフの代議士會は七月四日に當市で開かれカナダ最初のシーシーエフ政府をして具體的政策が協議され閣員の人選も行はれる筈であるが政權引つぎは七月の第二週になるであらう。新首相となるべきダグラス氏はまだ四十歳の牧師でスコットランド生れだが幼時にカナダに渡り少年の頃はウィニペッグ・フリー・プレス紙の印刷工として働いてゐた事もある。後志しを立ててブランドン・カレッヂ、マクマスター大學、シカゴ大學等に學びサスカチワン州ウエイバーンのバプチスト教會の牧師をつとめ、一九三五年には同地からシーシーエフの國代議士に當選、一九四〇年に再選され頗のシーシーエフ首領コールドウェル代議士の片腕として盡してゐた温健なる社會主義者である。そして今回のサスカチワン州總選擧が行はれる事になるや州の首領となるべく國代議士の方は辭して州選擧戰をリードし美事大勝してカナダ最初の無産黨政府の總理となることになつたのである。

果樹園働き

インテリアタウンから 多數が出動

（晩香坡發）インテリアタウン居住地からオカナガンの果樹園に向けて毎日のやうに日本人が出動中であると各タウンの觀察旅行から歸來したコミッションのコリンス長は發表してゐるが、同時に東部の仕事を見つけて再轉住する者も毎日の如くあり、就勞能力のある日本人總ては主として季節的勞働ではあるが就職してゐると說明してゐる。

◎

（トロント發）先週當市で開かれたカナダ製造業者協會大會で演説した聯邦政府セレクチヴ・サーヴィスの首脳マクナマラ局長は、今やカナダは未曾有の人力不足に直面して居て、學生や既婚婦人を更に雇傭するほかに途がない有様で此の勞力不足は本年十月頃その最頂點に達するであらうと語つた

あとモウ二十年、百歳まで

生きなければ祖先に對しても不孝になる――

カズローの高齢者慰安の夕べ

六月十八日のファザース・デーの夕にカズロー佛教會主催で在留日系人中七十歳以上の高齢者二十六名を慰安する會が催されたが二百名以上の出席者があつて此のめでたい集りを祝ひ合ひ樂しい賑やかな會合ひであつた。高齢者は堀上友松、佐々木習哉、岡たけ、前田虎吉、大塚和藏、熊本周藏、桑出次郎、久保庭喜三郎、岡わか、山崎光枝、辻友次郎、高橋發治、岡よかの、青木定吉、大林重太郎、宮川源太郎、久芳榮周、松田音吉、前田勝藏、安宅次郎、ミセス・ケネデー、松本留吉、泉甚松、岡いわの諸氏であり夫婦揃つて「古稀」を越したものが四組もあり最年長者は堀上氏で八十八歳（サンドンから最近移つて來た人で元ステヴストンに居た）、多くは在加四十年以上で中には五十五年にも及ぶ人がある。會合は日高鶴藏氏が開會を宣し、出席者一同を代表して祝辭をのべコミッション監督のモリソン氏も祝辭を述べた。高齢者に對しては記念のプラック（寫眞裝飾用の圓形の小額でカナダのインデアンの繪に「壽福長久」と書いてある）を贈呈した。高齢者中七十六歳の久保庭氏の老壽感想に二十四歳の時二、三ケ月病氣したほかには之と云つて患つたことはなく若い時から酒も煙草も好きでかなり相當やつた方だが六十歳の折に感ずるところあつて酒も煙草もぷッつり斷つた。たゞ食べ物は常に腹八分でおさめて飽食せぬことにして來たが其の代り好きな時には何回でもたべる

とあつたが「腹八分」といふことは大方の高齢者が敎へる長壽法のやうである。又八十歳の佐々木氏（夫人は七十四歳）は一九〇三年に渡航して來て以來の昔語りを紙に書いたものを見ながら「ポツ〳〵」と話したのであつたが、それを見るのに「メガネはいらぬ」といふ視力の確さ、

自分は働いて金が出來ると土地を買ひ一かうを買ふといふやうにして日本に送金せず、むしろ日本にあるものを此の國に引いてこゝで基礎を築くといふ方針をとつてきた

と語つたあたり、パイオニアとしての面目が遺憾なく現はれるといふもの、

「佐々木さんはいつたい何時まで生きるつもりか」とよう人から聞かれますのですが「モウ二十年！」と答へます、祖母は百一歳の長壽を全ふしたのですから、せめて百歳まで生きんことには祖先に對しても不孝になりますから――

と、ますます旺なる元氣を見せるのであつた。高齢者側を代表して山崎光枝氏と前田氏の謝辭があり引續いて今田賢氏の司會で餘興に移り、菓子を喫しながら次々と興味その他のプログラムが進められたが高齢者の氣も若々しい笑顔をきかしてくれた。

人事消息

■結婚 タシメの和歌山縣人上出邦藏氏長男鐵男君と熊本縣人田上重太郎氏長女文子孃は栗田熊二郎森下梅藏兩氏夫妻の仲介で六月十日マクウイリアムス牧師司式で結婚、同十二日ハミルトンへ出發

■婚約 スローカンの原田フエ氏次女澄美嬢はマニトバ州オークブラフの平野久太郎氏三男英雄氏とは木下梅藏、田中翁雄兩氏夫妻の仲介で婚約▲タローナの山下吉平氏長男茂氏と同地の石崎末吉氏三女芳江孃は栗田熊左衛門氏夫妻の仲介で五月廿日山下氏宅にて婚約

■死亡 タシメの本藤タユ氏（六〇）は六月十二日死去▲カズローの森山雄子氏は六月七日死去▲アルバータ州コールデールの森野善一郎氏は六月三日同地病院にて死去▲カズローの高下與惣氏夫人もとゑ氏（六七）（廣島縣）は六月廿日病院で死去、廿一日葬儀を執行

長沙を占領

日本軍が支那を二分

（重慶發）湖南省の首府長沙は既に日本軍に占領されたと支那軍總司令部から發表した。長沙は過去五ケ年間にわたつて支那軍抗戰のシンボルとなつてゐたところであり漢口と廣東を結ぶ鐵道の要衝で重慶の東四百哩である。日本軍は既に湘江を渡つて衡州の北方三十三哩に進出してゐるが、衡州が日本軍の手中に歸したら日本が長いこと努力してゐる支那を二分し支那大陸縱斷鐵道を確保する事になり、日本軍が支那西部に上陸作戰を行ふ基台攻防に二個の支脈から東南に擴がる地歩を占めることになる。

日米海軍の大交戰

（ニューヨーク發）日本の大艦隊はヒリツピンとマリアナ群島間に於て月曜日交戰。米海軍は六月十日前後日本機六百を撃墜し艦艇十四隻を擊沈又は損害を與へたと米海軍より發表。同時に米軍はマリアナ群島中最大のサイパンの過半分以上を占領した。

シエルブール攻撃

フランスに上陸の米軍はフランス第三の要港シエルブールに迫るサイワ軍を包圍攻撃中で占領は時間と見られる。

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不羈の週刊紙

（發行所）ビーシー州カズロー

編輯兼發行者　生山國人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市

（購讀料一部十仙　一月四十仙　前金六ケ月二弗　一ケ年四弗）

（社說）

寛容な進步的信條の是認

サスカチワン州選擧よ結果の意義

過般行はれたサスカチワン州の選擧戰に於てシーシーエフが全面的大勝利を得たことに關しては、カナダ内の殆ど全部の新聞紙が其の社說や政治評論家の筆を通して非難攻撃を繼續し批判を加へてゐる。而して『有りきたりの』批評家の大方は、自由黨の傳統的地盤に於て國家が決定的に敗退したといふことは、人々が其の變改を求めたのが主因であるといふ風に說いてゐる。そしてまた、サスカチワン州に於て社會主義政黨が支持されて勝利を博したのは、何もカナダに於いて社會主義的計畫が是認されたことを示すものではないといふ點を極力主張してゐるのであるが、其の理由とするところは、シーシーエフが其の主張たる國家の主要產業機關と資源の國有をことさらに緩和して選擧戰にのぞんだからだと言ふのである。ウイニペッグ・フリー・プレス紙や新聞紙上に於ける之らの論者たちの意見は或點までは事實であるかも知れない。又、サスカチワン州の農民たちが意識的に社會主義を支持してシーシーエフに投票したものではないとも肯へるかも知れないが、しかし此の選擧結果が、シーシーエフの據つてもつて立つところの寛い進步的な信條そのものが是認されたものであるといふ極めて重要なる點を示すものである事には疑ひないのである。そして此の信條こそは、經濟力に引きづられてゐる大衆のことに最も眞面目な關心を抱くことを明示するものであり、此の寬い人間的な主義信條は、カナダの他の部分に於けるシーシーエフやキリスト教會其の他其の自由主義者たちをして、カナダの困難せる少數者群の問題解決は正義とコンモンセンスをもつた政策をもつて當らねばならぬと云ふ確信へ導いてゐるところのものなのである。

選擧運動に際しても、その基本的なる信條によつてこそ、現在も戰後においても都市勞働者と農民双方の經濟的保障は行はれ得るものであることが強調されたのであつた。此の人間としての價値を尊重し、政府の任務はそれを保持するにあると強調されたことは、サスカチワン州の農民達をして、シーシーエフに投票するとともにより良き自身の農園私營權を失ふことになるかも知れぬといふやうな心配をも取去つて、之に共鳴させたのである。

他人種との（隣）人關係開拓

再定住を達成させる上の最重要事

「パーソナル・カウンシラー」といふ名目で、東部に再定住してゐる人々の個人的な各種の問題解決の相談相手となり之を援助するといふ大きな役目を負はされて三ヶ月前から東部各地で活動してゐる清水牧師は、今や第一回目の試驗的な仕事を終へようとしてゐることを東部から來る情報は傳へてゐる。清水牧師は元晩香坡の合同敎會の牧師で、學識あり、人事に對して深き實際的な理解をもつてゐる人であるのだが、東部以來トロントに本部をおいて、南部オンタリオからクエベックに至るまでの廣い範圍に亘つて其の仕事をして來たのである。東部諸地方から來る數多くの情報は同氏が再定住者のために大きな働きをしてきたことを傳へてゐるのである。

清水牧師は其の仕事を通して得た經驗を土臺として、方々の再定住者等に對し極めて建設的なる注意を述べてゐるのであるが、最近にも、ミルトンの二世協會の集會に於て、再定住を達成せしめるためには二世自身が其の主なる責務を果さなければならぬものである事を力說し、彼等として第一に努めねばならぬ重要事は、他の人種である隣人との交はりを開拓する事であると指摘した。再定住の爲に政府當局其他が如何に努力し援助してくれても、日系人自らが此點に力を注がなかつたなら眞の再定住プログラムは達成出來ないものである事を強調したのである。

再轉住者が新しい環境に於て遭遇する困難事を調整することに關して、現在の事態を能く認識する必要あることを清水氏は說いてゐる。今は非常時であつて、戰前乃至は移動前の生活と比較して物事を考へ判斷するのは、むしろ愚な傾向であることを清水氏は指摘してゐるのであるが、事態を冷靜に認識し、之に對應して行くことこそは、現時に於ても又は戰後の將來に於ても、比較的に困難を少くして行けるのである。

清水牧師の此の健全なる注意は勿論事新しいものではない。しかし乍ら之れは幾度でも繰返して說かれてよいだけの値打のあることであり、ハミルトンのみならず、他の多くの地方に於いても言はれなければならぬことである。疑ひもなく清水氏は過去數ケ月間に亘つて機會ある每に各地で之れを說いて來たであらう。此の有用なる仕事を續けて貰ひたいといふ希望が高まりつつあることを報道は傳へてゐるのである。

移動史の輝かしい一部面

教育問題に對する人々の良き態度

二ケ年前までは、晩香坡の英字紙を見れば日系二世のハイスクール卒業生の名前を容易に拾ひ出すことが出來たものであり、五十餘の名前を數へることにより吾々はビーシー州の二世學生の殆ど百パーセントが試驗に合格したことを知り得たものであつた。ところが今日では、少數の二世の大學卒業生の名前をさがすことさへも容易ではなくなつた。以前は晩香坡の新聞が、五月の或日に之れら總ての情報を知らしてくれたものであつたが、今日ではカナダ内の多くの新聞を注意深く見て居る上に多くの通信者からの情報を加へてさへも完全に之れを知ることは出來ない有樣で、今や二世のハイスクール卒業生の名前を詳細に知るといふことは全く不可能でさへある。

そはいふものゝ、吾々の教育が決しておろそかにされてゐるといふ譯ではなく、今や日本人は再び勇氣を取戻し、同時に他のカナダ人の善意にも手つだはれて、學齡にある兒童にたいする正當なる教育を再び確立しつゝあるのである。

インテリアタウン居住地の學校も州内の他の學校同樣に六月末からは夏季休暇に入ることになつてをり、ロアキーの東西各地に散在する普通の學校に通つてゐる日系學童も夏季休暇の來るのを待ちかまへてゐるのである。又インテリアタウンのハイスクールに通學してゐる者も通信教程で勉强してゐるものも他の學校同樣な過程を進んでをり、既に發表された大學の進級者リストでも少からざる二世が高等教育を受けつゝあることを示してゐる。

之れを要するに、教育の問題に對して人々が對應した態度と其の困難を克服して進みつゝあることは、戰時移動史の一つの輝かしい部面であるといへる。

晩香坡の市議等がおこる

コーネット市長を非難した本紙を訴へよとて

（晩香坡發）六月十日發行のニューカナデアン紙が晩市のコーネット市長を「ナチス的態度」であると非難したことに對して市會當路では憤慨してゐるとプロヴインス紙は報じてゐる。市議の中にはピーシーセキユリテーコミションに抗議したがよいといふ者や市長はニューカナデアンを誹謗罪として訴へたがよいと云つてゐる者があるが代理市長のベオット市議は之を全然無視して問題にせぬがよいといふ意見である。右のニューカナデアン紙は目下市長會議のためにモントリオールに行つてゐるコーネット市長へ飛行便で送つたし市長の友人らは右の文句が誹謗罪になるか否かにつき辯護士の意見を徴したのであるが、戰時中では右は誹謗罪だといふ意見である。右の如くコミションに抗議すべきだと主張したのはプライス市議で「斯る事は日本に於ては許されぬ、斯ういふ記事の出た新聞の發送は禁止さるべきである」と云ひ、コーリー市議は「此の國の日系人に對する自由的な態度を利用しすぎてゐるのだ」と主張しグレイエク市議は「市長に關して斯る事を書くのが許されるといふことは我々が言論の自由を保持してゐる證左であつて日本でなら到底許されぬことだ」と述べた。◇

日系人問題解決の責任

日本人とカナダ人雙方で分ち持つべきもの

（グランドフォークス ガゼット紙の社說）

戰後に日本人をどうするかといふ問題は、之れに關して餘りに多くの無責任なる放言が行はれる前に、それに就いての理解を持つ事でなければならぬ。「日本へ送り還してしまへ」などゝ簡單に云つてのけることは出來ないし、吾々が公正であるかぎりそんな事は出來ない筈である。同時に吾々は其の責任を他州に轉嫁してしまふ事も出來ないし、それかと云つて日本人をビーシー州のみに留まらせるのは賢い方法でない。

吾々はまた日本人のことをいへ加減に言ひつくろつて、今カナダに居る總ては良きカナダ人になるべく欲してゐると云つて了ふことも出來ない。だが、彼らすべてが好ましからざる者と云ふことも出來ない。云ふまでもなく彼らの中には良きカナダ人たることを欲し其のために努力しつゝある者が多數ある。何故なら人々の自由のために戰つてゐる吾々は、この戰爭が終つた際に他の外國系カナダ人に對して與へる自由を日系カナダ人に對して拒否することは出來ない。しかし吾々は、彼らに對して、好ましからざる者とならず國家の問題となることが無きやうつとめなければならぬと要求することは出來るのである。それには日本人が彼らに判斷することを許さぬ。彼らが米國を學ぶ出來る限り行ふ所の機會に於てそれを除し且つ彼らの二重國籍を日本に對する責任を取り除くことを要求すべきである。吾々は日本人をカナダの方式に教育しなければならぬのであり、彼らが良き市民となるなければならぬ責任があると同時に吾々自身も彼らを斯うさせる責任を持つものであるといふことを自覺しなければならない。

要するにカナダに於ける日本人問題は、誰れを傷つけることもなくして分析する方法で解決することが出來るのであるが、吾々も日本人自身も其の爲の責任を分擔しなければならぬ。戰後に日本からの移民を制限することは當然であらうが、現在カナダに居り其のカナダ人たるべく心がけてゐる日本人に關しては吾々も責任を持たねばならないのである。

「日系人追放」を市町村長會議で要請

（クエベック州メゴアトヴィル發）カナダの市町村長會議では六月十五日の會議で「戰後にカナダの日本人總てを追放して日本人はカナダから恒久的に除外する」ことをオタワ政府に要請することに決つた。

うつけもの・たばこと

内田一作

「季節到る」

また、大根季節が來た。今年は、大根から解放されるやうでもある——など、書いて、羨ましいみたいな挨拶を頂戴したものであつたが、さて、其の季節到來となつてみれば、僕のことではない。ぼくも亦大根作り。

無理もない。年は十一エーカーの畑を經營しかねて、タッピングの折に其主人の一喝数錢といふ始末であつたのに、今年は更に十五エーカー。

然し少しも威張つたり、また、習ふより馴れッ子などの自信がついたといふ譯でもない。

しやうでもなしに、さうなつたまでで、まあ、何とかなるだらうと云ふ氣だ。

然し、つまらぬ話だが、大體、割り合せ……といふ奴が悪いと、一から十まですとんちんかんな事になるから妙だ。いつでも、さういふ折の當人の能動的でないと云ふことが、その大半の素因をなす事もないではないが。

例へば、ぼくの場合だつて、僕が仕事嫌ひのなまけ者だからといふばかりではないらしい。

昨年、タッピングが勝つて、斷定をしてみて、百姓の儲けは、大根の數ぐらゐしかないとなると、百姓曰く、こんなことでは、來年は止めだ、それに、土地が何うなるか分らないしするから、好きな所に移つてくれてよい、と云ふ事にきまつて、僕は冬の間は山へ働く心組になつてる所へ、コミションのチー氏が仕事をもつて訪れ——山へ行くのもよいが、斯う云ふ所にワイフを獨りおくわけにも行かないだらう。なんなら、此の先のゼー氏の所で來て貰ひたいと云つて來てるのだが、會つてみたらどうか、年中の仕事らしいから——と云ふ。その折同席してゐたファクトリーのイー氏も——

「自分なら早速ゼー氏の所ではたらくね」なんかと云つてゐた。そして、兎に角山は止めたがいゝと、ぼくの山への志願を知つた友人たちが云ふやうなことを云つた。ハードウォークらしいからと。

それでも山には若干の經驗があるんだが、と内心では力んでみたが、どうもたいした自信も起らないし、而もけちをつけられたみたいで面白くないが、併し、意地でも山へ行つてやるといふ氣で、ゼー氏の所も素通りしてゐて四五日經つた。

ところが、日増しに寒くなつて來るのに、ストライキでコールは手に入らず、あつちこつち貰つて歩くのも大儀だし、仕様ことなしにゼー氏を訪ねた。

月給其の他の條件も満更でなく而も一年契約後は月給付き一週間のホリデーといふ近代的條件があつたりで、はたらきませう。ときめたのであつたが、さて、愈〃移轉、先づ家の掃除でもと、ブルームとバケツを持つて出かけて行くと……どうも大儀すまないことになつて、いま、話しに行かうと思つて居た所なのだが、と、頗る譯ぬ顏のゼー氏の云ふには「目下はたらいてゐる青年が、兵に行くので、その後任に來てもらふ事にきめたのだが、何ういふ氣になつたのか今朝になつて、兵に行くのは止めたから、置いてくれと云ふ。自分としては、既に三年も勤めて居てくれた者に對して、どうでも兵に行けなどのことも云へず、また、もういらないと斷れもせず、弱つてるところなのだ……」

そこで、僕たるもの、甚だ妙な氣持になつたが、どうも二の句のつげる譯でもないので、ぼくの方は一向差つかへありませんと、ひき下つて來たわけだつた。

其の後、エー氏がレスブリッヂの方の百姓を逆つたり、自身がやつて來て、その百姓家へぼく等を送迎したりして、一先づ、そこへ行く事にきめたのだが、何うも仕事の條件が面白くないし、それにレスブリッヂと云ふ市は頗る嫌な市で、その近くの方だつて一向と住みたくもないので、きめてはみたもの……一向と愉快でない、ひつこしときめた朝、鶴ボスがおつて來て、何處かいゝ所が見つかつたか？……さうか、それなら俺の所で又牛のワッチをやつてくれないか、今年は三月末まででいいから、と云ふことになつて、そのまゝ其處に居座つて了つたのだ。

と前の方の百姓は憤つて、ロストタイムを支拂へなんかと云つてゐたが、此の頃、そんな暇な金があるものかと思つたらかしてしまつた。

斷られて、斷つたのだから、それでよいみたいな氣だ。

そして、冬の間は一昨年と同様に暮してゐた。

それでも、エー氏の方では、きつとぶらぶら遊んでゐるとでも思つてゐたのか、いつか書いた人も年末に逆つて來たのだが、常時ある友人との關連や牛の親方との約束や、其上にその仕事が、レイモンドで義弟がやつてるデーリーファームの様な仕事らしく、何んでも朝は四時頃に起き出すといふ凄いみたいな仕事らしいのを、どうでもよいと思つてゐたのだ。

しかし、いまでもなつてみればともかく、牛から離れて來春へそこねたのかもしれない。

しかし、僕は残念だなどゝ思つてゐない。勿論大根の仕事は、小人數ではどうも具合がよくないし、今年は夏のうちから救援を乞ふことになるだらうし、何時だつて止めたいと思つてゐるが、それが、みんなその關連なしに、自分だけが、さういふチャンスにありつくだけのことであつたら、仕様がないと思ふ。

いまだから、かういふ風に云へるのかも知れないが、ぼくは、あの時でも、己れ獨りに關する事であつたら、あのとどなど書きはしなかつた。

「再定住」……と云ふものが、眞實にさうであるなら、此のアルタに住むわれ〳〵に對しては、あの時遣いたやうに、われ〳〵が遇されるとか始められるのだ安着で、考へられたし、同様に、當時のコミションの態度が、さういふ風向にあると看取されたからでもあつた。

われ〳〵大根作りの今日まで住一期に解放することの[illegible]にわかるが、しか[illegible]たいした[illegible]作能力もなく、從つて、これだけではとても食へない人間を持つてゐると云ふのでは、誰が何と[illegible]、再定住と云ふものは、われわれにとつては將來のものでしか來ない事となる。

昨年の收穫から今年にかけて大根から解放されて行つた者を知らないではないが、それは特で、さう云ふのがあるから、僕てば、みんながさうなると云へる性質のものであるかどうか疑はしい。

バンクエル・美津絹

（三 竿 兄）
古楡の畑顔見にゆく楡若葉

（明 星 兄）
おびたゞし二人の父に罷なかりも

（祝夢見君結婚）
放浪の夢の笑顏の涼しさよ

（道 信 才 村）
想ひ出の山ふところや青嵐

六月の雪におどろき鍬かさぬ
畑に生きて一日暑さは口にせぬ
土くさき服紋の汗になれみ進む
暑さには百姓弁を作く故か
涼しさはアルバタの月大きく見ゆ
夏雨やビーツの青になつきめし

會社に入つてから、二三の町人に逢つたりしたが、村の事務所當局方の意見は違ふ[illegible]かす。ヨ川本が四月中頃になり、[illegible]チが責任て、新しい百姓が、こちらのさき先のないこそなんの[illegible]心で、行つこ一手續をしてすの[illegible]から、ゼネラルファーのファーデングとか月給制とか[illegible]世の中をそう難かしいみたいで移轉當分見合せの結合せ[illegible]したとか、美濃や田尻兄が、そんなわけで家に歸て來たらい〳〵と云つてくれたが、さうもキャンプを離れての[illegible]るし、それにそつらのが[illegible]することは無理でレイモンドへ[illegible]のことにして相きなし、[illegible]の場に合せ、さよと云ふ事で、[illegible]に[illegible]見紙での、僕の昨から一[illegible]う過ぎ一ド[illegible]て殿方の、[illegible]ら先はこい土人[illegible]といふ、せん[illegible]に日[illegible]て、それが十五エーカーのビーツとこつの所である。

所謂、われ〳〵の所謂せと[illegible]やがつてきこられても、しやうこともなしに、[illegible]から[illegible]の方に行つてたまでのことさ、かこられもは、だまつてかこられてゐるまでだ。

人の世には、何時でのやうな[illegible]にも一日ごしまか、かこ[illegible]れてかに[illegible]するものは、[illegible]あるものであらう。

さういふものは、あつき處い世の中で斷見になつてはゐない。しかしこの[illegible]、[illegible]の[illegible]ませはなく[illegible]す全う[illegible]ましなくとも、少しはましに生きる方法があれば、これに越す[illegible]ものはないさうであらうと思ふ。

皆さんがビーツをして[illegible]られるうちに自分でみれば、それこそ手に[illegible]るのを[illegible]く[illegible]の[illegible]、すだらぬ[illegible]かも知れぬ。

みづからの身をまもる道

オンタリオ州チャザヴィル 濱 住 生

僕は現在働いてゐる工場内に組織されてゐる一つの勞働組合に加入してゐる。之はシーアイオー系のパッキングハウス組合である。組合に加入したからとて、何も日の勞働鬪爭と云ふやうなものを目あてにしてゐるのではない。同じ働く人がすゝめられるまゝに入會したのである。之は結局はたらく仲間から握手を求められる儘なもので、勞働にそればかりでも、組織の數々の立場から考へる時必要なことであると思ふ。現在キャンニング工場にはたらく日系人は婦人を加へて十五六名だと思ふ。婦人の方はどうなつて居るか知らないが、男の方は何でも五六名は組合に加入して居るらしい。

或人は其組合の無力を口にし、又或者は、何かの考へからすゝめられても未だ加入の運びに至つてゐない。果して無力ならば、自分も進んで加入し、人にもすゝめてこそ組合を力あるものにする事が出來るであらう。

昨年の秋自分らがキャンプを出でる頃、當カナダ・パッキング工場ではストライキが起らうとして居たと報せられてゐたので、そんな所へ我々が入つては都合が悪いと大變心配したものだつた。ところが、愈く僕等がキャンプを出て一行二十名が此の工場にはたらく様になつた時は、會社側と組合側との交渉も纏まり一時間五仙の賃金値上げと云ふことで話はまとまつたと云ふ事で、工場は大車輪で運轉して居た。

そして目下組合と會社との勞働協約更新期にて折衝中である。

去る四月には當工場で勤續年月の長短に應じて夫々ボーナスの支給があつた。自分らの一行は勤續六ケ月なので二十五弗宛の支給を受けた。何しろ二千人以上もはたらいて居る工場なので中には十五年、二十年、二十五年と續いて働いて居る者も多數あり、夫れ〳〵比して、ボーナスの支給額が少すぎると云ふ不平の聲もあつたさうで、今回の會社との交渉事項の一つに含まれる事であらう。

先だつて清水牧師が慰諭せられた折の話の中にもあつたやうに、デモクラシーを標榜する此の國では、民意に反する政治は、たとへ戰時中と雖も行はれ得ず、日本人問題といへども然りで、現在の情勢下にある我々として、自らの身を守る道は、同じ働く人と同じ權利を獲得する事であると僕は信ずるのである。

The Solution Is Simple - Just Give The Chance for Job, Home, School

(From a letter in the United Church Observer, June 1, 1944).

Future generations will look back on the racial prejudice of the whites in the 20th century with the same curious wonder that we look back at the believers in witchcraft. Mr. Herman McConnell writes as a Christian; therefore, he writes with the gentle language befitting a Christian. But his conclusions are anything but Christian or scientific.

The first great mistake he makes is to assume that there is something in the Japanese which makes them different from other races. Admittedly the Japanese in Canada constitute a serious problem. But to regard this as peculiarly due to the Japanishness of the Japanese is to be false to scientific facts, and to disregard the part our racial prejudice has played in creating the problem.

NO RACIAL TRAITS

I have lived over 25 years in Japan, and I am not alone in saying that there is nothing that sets off the Japanese as a race from other races. The atrocities the Japanese have committed can be paralleled by a nation that we regard as of the same race as ours—the Germans. The Japanese plan for world domination is different only in detail from Hitler's ambitions. That is, certain ideological, historical, and economic factors rather than race have made the Germans and Japanese what they are today. Let us not forget that some Japanese, growing up through the heavy propaganda they have received in schools, have nevertheless through the light that lighteth every man that comes into the world, been able to detect falsehood and superstition, and have, in some cases rebelled against their government. Their numbers have not been great enough to defeat the imperialistic designs of the Japanese government, but their courage should be recognized by us, and should banish that pernicious saying, "Once a Jap always a Jap." Boas, the great anthropologist says there are greater differences between one race as a whole and another. Edwyn Bevan says, "There are many classes of my countrymen with whom I should find it far more difficult to hold intercourse than with an even moderately educated Indian." I have been noting the names of men and women up in the police court at Vancouver, convicted for various crimes the last few months. A very high percentage have Anglo-Saxon names. By what curious reasoning do we pick out a man who has lived in Canada for 25 years, broken none of its laws, been passed as safe by the R.C.M.P., and then say, "This man cannot acquire property, he must be suspected, cold-shouldered because he has a yellow skin." Cannot we see that, as conditions now are in Canada, most of the Japanese-Canadian problem is a problem created by our attitudes and racial laws?

OWNERSHIP OF LAND

In the second place Mr. McConnell makes a misstatement of fact on which he bases a policy. He says that "foreigners are prohibited from owning" land in Japan. Obviously no country at war allows enemy aliens to acquire land, and real estate already in possession comes under the care of the custodian of enemy property. But what was the condition in Japan prior to Dec. 7, 1941? Shortly after Japan was opened to the west, after Kagoshima had been bombarded by the British fleet for the murder of an Englishman, foreign concessions and the extraterritoriality that accompany them was abolished by mutual consent in 1899. Thereafter foreigners could obtain land on a 99 year lease. In 1924 the law regarding foreign tenure of land was amended to permit absolute possession. I have owned house and land in Japan. So has The United Church of Canada. Probably hundreds of foreigners or foreign firms owned real estate in Japan. Factories, machinery, hotels, cars, radios were owned by foreigners on the same basis as Japanese. Prior to our evacuation as late as 1940, foreigners sold their property and some of them received a fair price for it. In 1940, for instance, on order of our mission council I sold two or three pieces of land in the Hokuriku district of Japan. In one case I asked a good price as the market rate went. There was the inevitable haggling over the price but I got my original price—the whole thing was a free transaction between the purchaser and me.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Thirdly, Mr. McConnell is misleading in regard to his assumptions on the Japanese standard of living in Canada. When he says the Japanese standard of living is lower than ours is he referring to the standard of the original Japanese immigrants, or of the Japanese born in Canada? Secondly, is there only one standard of living among white Canadians? Some Canadians receive salaries of $1,400, others live on three or four times that amount. Which standard is he thinking of? It is a common experience that Japanese-Canadians wish to raise themselves to our standards of living. And whenever first generation Japanese have prospered, they lived on a standard in accordance with their income, as anyone who has been in their homes can testify. They want their children to be educated, healthy, successful, and they will make good Canadian citizens if we allow them.

But in B.C. we passed minimum wage laws which allowed lower wages to be paid Orientals than others. We denied them the franchise and would not permit them to be lawyers, doctors, or pharmaceutists. Japanese-Canadians who had been born here, educated here, and were graduates in engineering could not secure positions for which their training qualified them. When September 7, 1939 came, many Japanese-Canadians volunteered for the army. They were refused. They offered their blood at our blood-donor clinics. We refused them. At present most of the Japanese older generation in Canada is smashed. Its houses, farms, shops, fishing boats, even in many cases its last scrap of personal possessions left at the time of the evacuation from the coast under a promise of safekeeping by the custodian, have been sold. Many of these Japanese are getting oldish now. Had they been left on their farms, they would have farmed them for another ten or fifteen years. Now they have not the heart to start life over again. Working class people as they are, they started work as soon as they reached Canada and never learned more than a few words of English. Now those who have means live on their steadily dwindling capital in the evacuation towns of B. C. or work at jobs provided by the B. C. Security Commission.

IMITATE FASCISM

"Why all this sympathy for the Japs? Look at what they have done to us," says someone. To this I would answer—I do not see why, if the fascist Japanese government is guilty of brutalities and crimes, we should imitate it. Is not our whole contention that we are fighting this war for moral objectives? Secondly, if Bill Jones commits a murder, I do not see why we should pass a law penalizing his brother Jim. The guilt of Japanese in Japan does not automatically incriminate Japanese here. With two years to commit sabotage and plenty of opportunity when they were working on roads and railroads, the Japanese have not done so. Cannot we realize that most of them want to be left alone to make a decent living? Does not the passing of laws discriminating against the Japanese seem perilously like Hitler's anti-Semitic laws?

ABOUT DUAL CITIZENSHIP

One point remains to be answered—the matter of dual citizenship. In the first place dual citizenship is not peculiar to Japan. Other nations in the world have it on virtually the same terms as Japan. Some years ago the number of Americans resident in France with dual citizenship threatened to cause serious trouble. Secondly, if we condemn Japanese who failed to cancel the registration of their birth by their parents at the Japanese consulate, why do we not by the same token free from stigma the hundreds of Japanese parents who refused to register their children there, and refused to send them there because they sincerely wished to adopt Canada as their country? Thirdly, loyalty is matter of the heart and will, not of government decree. If a Japanese-Canadian wishes to be loyal to Canada, no regulation of a government in Tokyo can make him loyal to Japan. His loyalty is where he gives it. Evidence of this loyalty to Canada was revealed by the number of Japanese Canadians who volunteered for the Canadian forces in 1939. At this moment several battalions of Japanese Americans are fighting in Italy with the United Nations. Since Canada will allow members of the Japanese race to be only half-citizens they feel they are men without a country. They do not love Japan. Several of them have visited Japan and did not like it. They were there regarded as foreigners. Those who have not visited Japan have not learned anything about their country in the last few years that would endear it to them.

THE SOLUTION IS SIMPLE

What is the solution? It is a very simple one. The Dominion government through its organs, the B. C. Security Commission and National Selective Service have been trying to disperse the Japanese throughout Canada. Congregated in localities or industries, Canadianization becomes difficult, and racial hostility is aroused. To carry through their assimilation—a ridiculously easy thing, when we realize they are less than one per cent of the population of Canada, all we need to do is give them a chance, allow them the same incentives open to everyone else, a good job, the possibility of owning a farm, a house, and education.

—W. H. H. NORMAN

A Protest from Vancouver

— 0 —

(Vancouver Province, June 16-44)

VANCOUVER—Civic circles are indignant over a paragraph in The New Canadian, newspaper for Canadian-born Japanese attributing Nazi tendencies to Mayor Cornett.

Some aldermen favor a protest to the B. C. Security Commission (in charge of Japanese camps in B. C.) others believe the mayor should sue the paper for libel. Acting Mayor John Bennett prefers to ignore the reference entirely.

"No matter what the lyrics, Vancouver's mayor blows a Nazi tune," asserts a paragraph in the upper right hand corner of the front page of The New Canadian's June 10 issue.

It refers to a news story on the same page reporting how the City Council declined to vote on Mayor Cornett's resolution urging repatriation of all Japanese after the war, and postponed a decision until all members of the council were present.

"Cornett conducts race baiters," a headline to the story declared.

A copy of the paper has been forwarded by airmail to Mayor Cornett, now in Montreal at the annual conference of Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities.

Friends of the mayor have obtained legal opinion that the paragraph is libelous.

During the war it is libelous to attribute the characteristics of the enemy to any citizen, according to legal opinion.

"I think the mayor or the council should protest to the Security Commission," declares Ald. Price.

"If any of our people made that kind of statement in Japan now it would be just too bad. Circulation of such scurrilous material should be prohibited."

Ald. H. L. Corey believes the Japanese should realize they are hurting their own cause by such remarks.

"They are taking advantage of the liberal attitude this country has taken toward them," he asserts.

"It shows how far we have retained freedom of speech when Japanese are allowed to write such thing about the mayor," observed Ald. W. D. Greyell.

"It certainly wouldn't be tolerated in Japan."

Property Sale Unjust To Ukrainians

(Winnipeg Free Press)

When the Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association was declared an illegal organization in 1940, the Dominion Government seized the property of the association and put it in charge of the custodian of alien property.

The Communist party line of 1940 was not the line of today. As the U. L. F. T. A. was a Communist-controlled outfit, the seizure of the property can be justified. But what canno' be justified is the subsequent selling of the property at fire-sale prices by the alien property custodian.

As an indication of what was done with the countless halls which the association had built across Canada, there is the Brooklands Hall. This was built at a cost of $4,500. It was free of liabilities and was sold for $400. From this was deducted a commission to somebody of $40, an agent's fee of $25, and advertising of $19.36, or $84.36 in all.

Another hall at Libau, was built at a cost of $1,500. It was sold for $250. An agent was paid $50 commission, advertising cost $11.55, and sundry fees of $16.21 ran the disbursements to $77.76, all for finding a buyer for an $1,500, hall at a price of $250.

Why the halls were sold at all is difficult to understand. But for the Government to practically give them away makes no sense at all. The members of the once-banned organization have appealed to the Dominion Government for redress for an obvious injustice. It is an appeal which should be given the most sympathetic consideration by the Government.

'Broken Sunlight'

By K. O.

Alice and I were talking about Nisei activities in Winnipeg. Alice is an intelligent and sociable girl who is studying for A. T. C. M. piano, and intends to teach.

"Maniseis," I said, "Don't you think the name is kind of corny?"

"Yes, but I suppose they're trying hard," she said.

"I think Sophy-Ed is a corny name too," I said.

She agreed.

Alice is very understanding.

A VISION

Sab said Betty was a very nice looking girl. I didn't take him very seriously then.

On my last evening in Winnipeg, Sab and I went to the Manisei-sponsored concert at Manor Hall. Manor Hall is a low-ceilinged dance hall in the tough section of Winnipeg, which can be hired for $5.00 a night.

The place was crammed full of Japanese and a few hakujins. Many sugar beeters had come in to town for the affair too.

The program was varied, with songs, odoris, a fashion show, and a play in Japanese. It was a very brave, and sometimes painful effort that succeeded. All the people enjoyed it, especially the people who took part.

The concert being over, Sab and I were going out the door, when I saw Betty and gasped. I stared, but I don't think she even saw me.

Sab and I walked up Main Street.

"Going home tomorrow?" Sab asked.

"Yes," I said.

"What train are you catching?" Sab asked.

"Yes," I said.

"I said what train are you catching?" Sab said.

"Sure," I said.

Sab and I entered a cafe and ordered fish and chips.

Fish and chips, with lots of vinegar, a cup of coffee, and a vision of Betty—were paradise now.

IN NEW DENVER

Last week, when I turned on the radio, I heard the announcement. The Allies had landed in France. D-day had come at last. I heard President Roosevelt read a solemn prayer. Church services were held throughout the U. S. and Canada. I wondered if the Germans knew God was on our side.

D-Day had come at last. I felt excited, and I wanted to share my excitement with someone else. I rushed out and found a Nisei girl.

"Did you hear the news? They landed in France," I said.

"Who did?" she asked.

"The Allies."

"Oh," she said.

"It's the second front," I explained.

Then she smiled happily and said half-proudly, "I don't know anything about the war."

June . . . as we knew it

June is a crazy month . . . full of pictures, sounds and emotions.

June . . and the sun rising from the sea . . . cows in the stalls waiting impatiently for the milking . . . strawberry patches with lush red berries dewy wet in the early sun . . . a radiant bride taking her vows . . . white sails skimming over the Sound . . . warm twilight, silvery moon, and long, long trail.

June . . sweetness of clover fields . . . of cool fresh-turned earth . . . of roses, straw and hamburgers . . . of onions frying, of fruit . . . of dusty roads . . . and pines.

June . . and birds twittering at sunrise . . . the cheers of baseball fans . . . the murmur of two voices in the [illegible] of brook through thick [illegible] growth . . . sound of a water sprinkler . . . the lazy buzz of a bee.

June . . and the breeze in my hair . . . cool touch of moss on bare feet . . . dog days . . . casual . . . sun warm upon my back . . . the comfort of slacks and ankle socks . . . and memories . . . and still more memories!

—Cinderella in The New Canadian three years ago.

Two Contributions of Nisei Verse from G. B. R., New Denver

IN MEMORIAM

My brother ceased to be
Some six and ten years ago.
Ah, that he were here today
Fain would I love him well.
My mother like a wisp of smoke
The haunting aroma of the incense burned:
Passed, and she no longer remains
In the secret bower of my dreams.
They passed with the evening sun,
Bathed in it's purple and golden hue:
Darkness followed in its wake.
Oh, what shall recompense this gnawing void

OF MYSELF I SING

Myself, the warmest friend:
Dog-loyalty to the unknown end.
Myself, the bitterest of foes,
The seed of all harrowing woes.
Myself, the penner of the merriest comedy,
The Hamlet of the greatest tragedy.
Myself, singing forever singing,
Life within vigorously ringing.
Myself, grandiloquent, alive to none;
Master of all 'till Job is done.
Myself, trusting, the end shall spare
The means, but of the end I little care.

Beet Thinning Nears Finish:

Aid Taber Church Repair

Sharing Christianity Must Mean Sharing of Freedom

TORONTO—Rev. John Karefa-Smart scored the discriminatory outlook on minority racial groups of the people of Toronto at a recent meeting of the 70th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada at the Knox Presbyterian Church.

Speaking on the attributes of the Christian religion in breaking down tribal barriers in Africa, Rev. Karefa-Smart, an African Negro now studying medicine at McGill University said it was "hypocrisy" for the people of Toronto to share Christianity with Japanese Canadians, but not be willing to share also their freedom with them.

Lily Washimoto was soprano soloist for the evening.

By C. A.

TABER, Alta. — With dancers motoring from Coaldale and Picture Butte to mingle with a good turnout locally including the Taber High students to add that cosmopolitan touch, the X-B. C. Club sponsored a very successful open dance in connection with the Church and Hall Repair Fund for the United Church.

Eikichi Ishida, the club's treasurer, presented dance proceeds of $56 to E. J. Hussey, secretary-treasurer of the Board of Directors of Taber United Church.

Heartiest thanks from the X-B. C. goes to all those who helped make the event a hit; also to proprietor of Taber's Cameo Cafe for allowing us the use of the name band playing wurlitzer.

Regular weekly meetings have gave way to impromptu meetings since the start of busy beet thinning. This procedure will be abandoned when the harvest moon begins to shine.

* * *

The tedious job of beet thinning is now well on the way to completion in most districts, and has already been wound up on some farms, much to the relief of evacuee workers who have thus put in their third season at this back-breaking occupation. Thinning generally will be completed by the end of the month.

Ontario Hospital Closed By Lack of Needed Labor

HAMILTON—The lack of graduate nurses and non professional hospital attendants has put the Mountain Sanatorium on the verge of closing down it was stated by Dr. J. H. Holbrook, medical superintendent recently. The Mountain San employs a number of Japanese on the staff as orderlies and non professional hospital attendants.

With more patients being treated than at any time in the past year and with many returned soldiers and Hamilton factory workers found to be suffering from tuberculosis in the recent surveys conducted by the National Selective Service further increasing the number of patients, the sanatorium was so short of nurses and orderlies that they could hardly get by.

Non professionals needed on the staff include ward aids, elevator operators, laundry, kitchen and dining room help. If the non professional employees could fill in these positions, then the nurses, technicians, students nurses and office staff could give more time to their own duties, the superintendent stated.

"FRANCHISE"

(Continued from Page 1)

grandchildren who were born and raised in Canada. Many of these are young people now reaching their majority and some have expressed horror that their national rights were so quickly and questionably removed by Parliament. No other democratic country has such legislation. The bill should be amended to restore the franchise rights to these National Canadians."

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Iron Springs YPA To Hold Gala Dominion Day Fete

By K. S.

IRON SPRINGS, Alta.—With genial Tets Aoki again heading the association, the Iron Springs Y. P. A. has entered full swing into its second year activities.

The supporting executive body includes: Hiro Kanashiro, vice-president; Tommy Medoruma, chairman; Kimi Sugamori, secretary; Mas Sugamori, treasurer; Mits Araki and Kimi Noda, auditors; Judy Aoki and Nob Abe, sports convenors; Tom Kanna, public speaking and debate convenor; George Sakumoto, literary convenor; Kimi Noda, social convenor; Tets Aoki, music club convenor.

Since a baseball league had now been formed and a pennant award generously donated by the "Enjo-kai" for the winning team, the boys are actively turning out for practice every Sunday, regardless of the busy beet season.

JULY 1 CELEBRATION

Are you looking for a good time? Then don't fail to attend the gala Y.P.A. sponsored sports day and dance on July 1. The big event will be held at the Iron Spring ball ground, with prizes and fun galore.

In the evening, dance to your heart's content (whether sweet or swing) to the syncopated music of all the name bands. Come one, come all! Don't miss the fun.

A DONATION

The New Canadian wishes to acknowledge its appreciation of a donation received from Mr. Kunizo Uyede of Tashme, commemoration of the recent marriage of his eldest son Toshio Uyede.

THE NEW CANADIAN
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Anglican Mission Work in Settlements Is Widespread

VANCOUVER. — The shortage of church workers and ministers, expansion of the church, removal of Borstal inmates from the proximity of Oakalla jail, missionary work in B. C., publication of church activities and problems of juvenile delinquency highlighted discussions of laity and clergy attending the synod of the Anglican diocese of New Westminster here June 16.

A report given by Rev. W.H. Gale on the Japanese missions showed that Anglican activities in Japanese inhabited B.C. towns is widespread. In Slocan City last year, 131 baptisms were performed, one for a man who had walked 20 miles to the Anglican Church to be baptized.

Rev. Gale asked for "Christian mercy for the Japanese who want the war to end as much as we do."

Personal Notes

Well-known Young People Are Engaged Recently

Two engagements of particularly wide interest among friends all the way across the country have been announced recently.

The first tells of the engagement of Kimi, second daughter of Mrs. Soye Hirota, Slocan City, to Mr. Hisao Henry Kusano, third son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Kusano of Oak Bluff. The wedding will take place this fall.

The bride-to-be, formerly of Vancouver, and her fiancee, formerly of Haney, were both well-known in young people's circles at the coast. Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. Kiyonobu Kinoshita and Mr. and Mrs. Herby Tanaka.

* * *

At a party on May 20, the engagement of Yoshie, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Koga of Kelowna, to Mr. Shigeru "Shige" Yamashita, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Yamashita, former Vancouver residents, was announced. Mr. and Mrs. M. Kuroda are the baishakunins, and the wedding is planned for next spring.

Mr. Yamashita was with the Royal Bank of Canada in Vancouver, prior to evacuation, and was well-known in sports circles, particularly for his tennis prowess.

OBITUARY

MRS. MOMO TAKASHITA

Final rites were held in Kaslo on June 21 for Mrs. Momo Takashita, who passed away at the Victorian Hospital in her 67th year. A former Steveston resident, she is survived only by her husband, Fukumatsu Takashita. Rev. D. Katatsu of Sandon officiated at the service.

MRS. YASU MIZUYABU

The death occurred in Tashme on June 12, of Mrs. Yasu Mizuyabu, wife of Mr. Tomimatsu Mizuyabu. She passed away at the local hospital after a long illness.

Same Name.. No Connection

Mr. Shigeo Mori, of Kapuskasing, Ontario, has advised The New Canadian that he is not connected in any way with the person of the same name, who was convicted in Vancouver recently on a charge of failure to leave the protected area. This name was among several used by this person and was reported in the daily press. The New Canadian regrets any inconvenience the similarity in names may have caused Mr. Mori, who has been employed in Kapuskasing for the past two years.

Spokane Suggests Pacific Islands as Future Home

SPOKANE, Wash. — The Spokane Chronicle said a resolution demanding that all Japanese in U. S. be transported to islands such as the Gilberts and Marshalls and immediately placed under army or navy supervision, would be presented to the annual encampment of the Washington department, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The newspaper said a Tacoma post was sponsoring the measure, adding it also urged that if such action involved constitutional rights of American-born Japanese, Congress should pass a law permitting the drafting of such nationals for construction of the islands to establish "a colony for themselves after hostilities cease."

A Recipe for Long Life:

Kaslo Oldtimers Honored

Their Average Stay in Canada Exceeds Forty Years

KASLO, B. C.—Laughter and songs resounded in the Kaslo Drill Hall Sunday, on Father's Day as twenty-six specially invited guests of over seventy years of age gathered together with one of the largest groups ever to be held here and enjoyed an evening of speeches and reminiscences. The "keirokai" was sponsored by the Kaslo "Koyukai" Association.

The oldest person attending this meeting was H. Sakagami, who although transferred from the Sandon hospital at the age of 88 still is in the best of health. Oldest married couple attending the "keirokai" was Mr. and Mrs. S. Sasaki, eighty and seventy-four years old respectively. On the average, it was revealed, these old timers had spent forty years in Canada and one has been here for over fifty-five years.

Chairman for the evening, T. Hidaka, introduced the guest speakers, S. Shinobu and T. A. Moryson, supervisor of this settlement.

HOW TO LIVE LONG

An interesting talk on good eating habits which led to "naga iki" or long life was delivered by K. Kuboniwa 76 years young. He stated that excessive eating was a sure way to a short life. He recommended his system—to eat only up to eighty per cent of the stomach capacity. Even delicious food that you like very much should be taken in small doses at widely spaced intervals—not all at once he said. Although he admitted that he had enjoyed both liquor and tobacco until the age of sixty, he said that he stays strictly away from them because his friends were dying "right and left" due to this "high living". He declared that except for a short confinement to bed when still a young man, he had not suffered illness of any kind.

S. Sasaki, 80 years old, who has been in Canada since 1902, gave an enlightening sketch of Vancouver in the days of the early stage of growth of that city. In his address, he stated that all the money he had ever made was invested in real property and that he had never sent any money to Japan. He stressed that security and a firm foundation in Canada was one of his chief objectives. Reading from notes without the assistance of glasses, the husky, robust eighty-year old said that he wished to live to be a hundred. His grandmother had lived to be a hundred and one years old and he wished to keep up the tradition unbroken.

GIVE VOCAL SOLOS

Words of gratitude were extended by G. Maeda and Mrs. M. Yamazaki on behalf of the honored guests.

The entertainment program was ably conducted by M. Imada and with the serving of refreshments, vocal solos were rendered by various attending guests.

One of the outstanding performances was that of seventy year old Mrs. I. Izumi who sang a solo in a youthful well modulated voice that was comparable to many a young artist.

New Officers Elected in Slocan Area

SLOCAN, B. C.—Annual elections for community association leaders have recently been concluded, with S. Akagi, K. Sunahara and M. Terakita being chosen to head organizations in their respective sub-divisions of the Slocan project.

Detailed executive members elected were as follows:

SLOCAN CITY:—S. Akagi, president; T. Hozaki, vice president; J. Togawa, treasurer; Y. Higuchi and T. Yamamoto, secretary; M. Shikatani, chairman; S. Ibuki, vice-chairman; I. Matsumoto, T. Uyeda and T. Minato, auditors.

BAY FARM:—K. Sunahara, president; K. Rikimaru, vice-president; T. Takashima, chairman, T. Sugimoto, vice-chairman; J. Hori and O. Tsuji, treasurer; T. Ideta, K. Nakanishi and M. Hayami, auditors, T. Takenaka, secretary.

POPOFF—M. Terakita, president; N. Yoshida, vice-president; K. Aoyama, chairman; K. Ichikawa and H. Terakita, secretary; Z. Kinoshita, treasurer; K. Tsumura and R. Masuda, auditors.

A "sobetsukai" was held in the honor of Kaniehi Matsubayashi of Bay Farm, active member of the P.T.A. of both the Pine Crescent School of Bay Farm and the local high school, who recently relocated to Ontario with his son. Upwards of a hundred guests attended the farewell party. His two daughters will follow as soon as high school examinations are completed.

Kunimatsu Hirano, at the age of 72 and believed to be the oldest relocee to leave B. C. for points east, recently left Slocan to join his son in Ontario.

TASHME, B. C. — Rev. G. Nakayama, Anglican minister from Slocan, gave a very interesting address on June 13 to a large audience in the Kindergarten Hall here, relating his observations following a trip to the Prairies and Eastern Canada last year.

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On June 10, four families comprising 18 persons moved to Tashme from Greenwood.

"PRESS OPINION," Continued from Page 1

though not always indicating it very clearly, seems to imply that action should be taken by the federal government which will give special consideration to the rights of Canadian citizens.

Remarks the Ottawa Citizen for instance: "...... Certainly as people born in Canada they have some rights. It is a mistake to assume they are all disloyal just as it is also a mistake to assume they are all loyal."

Says the Owen Sound Sun Times: "But we cannot do that (mass deportation): all but a very small percentage are Canadians, either by birth or naturalization. Can the Government calmly tell these Canadian citizens to get out? Not very well."

Even the Montreal Star, it is interesting to note, replying to a letter of criticism from one of its readers concedes that:

"There are always exceptions to be made in every situation of this kind, and it would not be at all difficult to arrive at a basis upon which such exceptions could be fairly considered with justice to all."

Some further progress seems to have been recorded too in the preparation of the public mind to accept evacuees to relieve acute labor shortages. Commenting recently in this regard Arthur MacNamara, National Selective Service director, said that opposition to placement of Japanese evacuees is now much less than it had been last year or the year before.

In St. Boniface and Transcona, Manitoba, proposals to employ evacuees were voted down by city councils. In Calgary, however, which up to the present has remained adamantly opposed to the employment of evacuees within its city limits, the daily "Albertan" has called for "a wiser view" on the matter. "It seems incredible that we should refuse to utilize a supply of labor that is right at hand while men are wanted and cannot be held in some industries."

A proposal to employ evacuees in Northern Ontario mines has been fiercely criticized by the Northern Miner, published in Toronto. But that criticism has been lengthily condemned by a leading editorial in the "Mining Reporter", also published in that city.

* * *

Press opinion in British Columbia reflects the same shades as that [illegible] in eastern dailies—a fact which bears out the Gallup Poll announcement that B. C. opinion is not out of line with national sentiment.

The Nelson Daily News still clings to the view that evacuee settlements must not be maintained in the Kootenays, after the war. The weeklies published close at hand to the settlements, however, at Grand Forks and Kaslo, for instance—call for action to aid in the [illegible] of Japanese Canadians, rather than for any [illegible] precedents in the postwar period.